

necessitated the immediate launching of public information activities on as wide a scale as possible,

Having examined the special report of the Secretary-General on the present state of dissemination of information on the United Nations in these Territories,¹⁰

Considering that the dissemination of information in pursuance of its resolution 1465 (XIV) is still far from satisfactory,

1. *Takes note* of the special report of the Secretary-General on the dissemination of information on the United Nations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

2. *Considers* that measures adopted thus far by some Administering Members for the dissemination of information on the United Nations among the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories do not include steps to secure the active support and participation of representative organizations of these inhabitants for the purpose of spreading such information;

3. *Invites* the Administering Members to make further efforts to secure the active support and participation of the aforementioned representative organizations;

4. *Further invites* the Administering Members to broaden the scope and accelerate the process of dissemination of information and to develop public awareness of, and interest in, the United Nations by making full use of facilities provided by the United Nations Office of Public Information for the purpose of disseminating information;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the quantity, quality and content of the material distributed, in order to meet the growing demand for such material and to assist the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories towards an easy and intelligent understanding of the aims and activities of the United Nations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take action towards the establishment of information centres in Territories such as those in Eastern and Central Africa, Papua and the Caribbean Territories;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session a report on the progress made in implementing the present resolution.

*948th plenary meeting,
15 December 1960.*

1539 (XV). Participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 566 (VI) of 18 January 1952, 647 (VII) of 10 December 1952, 744 (VIII) of 27 November 1953 and 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959,

Considering that the direct participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting the progress of those Territories and their people towards the attainment of the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 37, 39, 40 and 41, documents A/4471 and Add.1.

Recognizing that the participation of duly qualified indigenous representatives of the dependent peoples in the consideration of questions of fundamental concern to their welfare is not only useful and desirable but also essential at the present stage of development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting that the participation of some Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of certain regional economic commissions and specialized agencies has proved a useful means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards complete self-government or independence,

1. *Considers* that the direct participation of representatives of the indigenous peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the appropriate organs of the United Nations is in the interest of the peoples of those Territories and can do much to accelerate the process of their emancipation;

2. *Invites* the Administering Members to arrange for the participation of such representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the appropriate organs of the United Nations;

3. *Further invites* such Administering Members as have not already done so to propose to the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions that the Non-Self-Governing Territories participate in the work of those organs as members or associate members, according to the constitution of each organ, through such representatives;

4. *Decides* to include this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its sixteenth session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*948th plenary meeting,
15 December 1960.*

1540 (XV). Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General¹¹ on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Noting with satisfaction the further response to its resolution 845 (IX) inviting Member States to extend their offers of facilities for study and training to the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting the increasing interest among the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in such offers, as indicated by the fourfold increase over the previous year in the number of applications for such facilities in 1959-1960,

Expressing regret that despite this increase a large number of the scholarships so offered by Member States remain unutilized,

Further expressing regret that in several instances the students who have been granted scholarships have not been accorded facilities to leave the Non-Self-Governing Territories in order to take advantage of such scholarships,

¹¹ *Ibid.*, documents A/4475 and Add.1-3.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on offers of study and training facilities under General Assembly resolutions 845 (IX);

2. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1471 (XIV) of 12 December 1959;

3. *Invites once again* the Administering Members concerned to take all necessary measures to ensure that scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States are utilized by the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to render every assistance to those persons who have applied for, or have been granted, scholarships or fellowships, particularly with regard to facilitating their travel formalities;

4. *Requests* all Administering Members which have not already done so to give the fullest publicity in the Territories under their administration to all offers of study and training facilities made by Member States;

5. *Urges* Member States to increase the number of scholarships offered;

6. *Requests* the Member States offering scholarships to take into account the necessity of furnishing complete information about the scholarships offered, and, whenever possible, the need to provide travel funds to prospective students;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to give such assistance as is possible and as may be sought by the Member States concerned and by the applicants;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the sixteenth session of the General Assembly a report on the actual use of scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States to students from the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

*948th plenary meeting,
15 December 1960.*

1541 (XV). Principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 e of the Charter

The General Assembly,

Considering the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the list of factors annexed to General Assembly resolution 742 (VIII) of 27 November 1953,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee of Six on the Transmission of Information under Article 73 e of the Charter,¹² appointed under General Assembly resolution 1467 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 to study the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for in Article 73 e of the Charter and to report on the results of its study to the Assembly at its fifteenth session,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* of the work of the Special Committee of Six on the Transmission of Information under Article 73 e of the Charter;

2. *Approves* the principles set out in section V, part B, of the report of the Committee, as amended and as they appear in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Decides* that these principles should be applied in the light of the facts and the circumstances of each

case to determine whether or not an obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter.

*948th plenary meeting,
15 December 1960.*

ANNEX

PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD GUIDE MEMBERS IN DETERMINING WHETHER OR NOT AN OBLIGATION EXISTS TO TRANSMIT THE INFORMATION CALLED FOR IN ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Principle I

The authors of the Charter of the United Nations had in mind that Chapter XI should be applicable to territories which were then known to be of the colonial type. An obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of such territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government.

Principle II

Chapter XI of the Charter embodies the concept of Non-Self-Governing Territories in a dynamic state of evolution and progress towards a "full measure of self-government". As soon as a territory and its peoples attain a full measure of self-government, the obligation ceases. Until this comes about, the obligation to transmit information under Article 73 e continues.

Principle III

The obligation to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter constitutes an international obligation and should be carried out with due regard to the fulfilment of international law.

Principle IV

Prima facie there is an obligation to transmit information in respect of a territory which is geographically separate and is distinct ethnically and/or culturally from the country administering it.

Principle V

Once it has been established that such a *prima facie* case of geographical and ethnical or cultural distinctness of a territory exists, other elements may then be brought into consideration. These additional elements may be, *inter alia*, of an administrative, political, juridical, economic or historical nature. If they affect the relationship between the metropolitan State and the territory concerned in a manner which arbitrarily places the latter in a position or status of subordination, they support the presumption that there is an obligation to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter.

Principle VI

A Non-Self-Governing Territory can be said to have reached a full measure of self-government by:

- (a) Emergence as a sovereign independent State;
- (b) Free association with an independent State; or
- (c) Integration with an independent State.

Principle VII

(a) Free association should be the result of a free and voluntary choice by the peoples of the territory concerned expressed through informed and democratic processes. It should be one which respects the individuality and the cultural characteristics of the territory and its peoples, and retains for the peoples of the territory which is associated with an independent State the freedom to modify the status of that territory through the expression of their will by democratic means and through constitutional processes.

(b) The associated territory should have the right to determine its internal constitution without outside interference, in accordance with due constitutional processes and the freely

¹² *Ibid.*, agenda item 38, document A/4526.